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ABSTRACT

A listing of national organizations involved with monitoring legislation, particularly legislation pertaining to children, and a list of government agencies and departments involved in child-related legislation, are presented. A total of 35 organizations and 17 government agencies are listed. Addresses, names of contact persons, and descriptions of activities and publications are given. (CK)

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NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONING

INTRODUCTION

The following section is a listing of National organizations involved, in varying degrees, with monitoring legislation, especially that legislation pertaining to children.

The format employed gives either the National or Washington address, or both, the name of the contact person, general descriptions of the organization, its legislative activities, its lobbying activities and a list of its pertinent publications.

The word "none" indicates the organization is not involved in formal lobbying activities. Law forbids any tax-exempt organization from lobbying. The whole matter of lobbying, however, must be viewed through the prism of the vague and ambiguous Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

In 1954 the U.S. Supreme Court interpretated this law to require spending reports only from those organizations that receive money for the "principal purpose" of influencing legislation through direct contact with members of Congress. Thus this decision exempts the so called "grass-roots" lobby from reporting its activities or finances. Furthermore many groups do not file reports because their self defined "principal purpose" is not lobbying but rather "educational" or "informational."

Realistically, however, any group or organization that maintains a Washington office or Washington Representative should be viewed as being concerned with lobbying, although they do not fit the definition of a lobby as the law now reads.

The following symbols will be used for each category under the National organization:

A=description of the organization
B=summary of legislative activity
C=summary of lobbying activity
D=a descriptive listing of the publications

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS
1801 HIMNAN AVENUE
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60204

CONTACT: Sally Stemple
Department of Government Liaison
1800 North Kent Street
Arlington Virginia
(703) 525-9560

A. A professional society of medical doctors engaged in treatment of diseases of children with a membership of 10,500 and a staff of 50.

B. The AAP has a Department of Government Liaison located in Arlington, Virginia staffed by three people. This office gathers and disseminates legislative information for their membership and also develops position papers and/or statements on salient issues before Congress.

C. Due to the smallness of AAP's Washington staff, they do very little lobbying.

D. The Department of Government Liaison office of AAP has three publications:

1. monthly or bi-monthly Government Activities Report
2. Report from Washington, a column in AAP's bi-weekly newsletter
3. an Annual Report

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR MATERNAL
AND CHILD HEALTH
116 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60603

CONTACT: Harold Fishbein, Ex. Director
Mountain View, California
(415) 964-4575

A. An interprofessional organization of diverse groups concerned with maternal and newborn care. It has four regional offices and has a membership of 3,500 and a staff of 4.

B. The AAMCH has no formal legislative staff, but nevertheless follow closely maternal and child health legislation, write position papers and print commentaries on legislation and prepare testimony for Congressional committees.

C. None

D. The AAMCH has two regular publications:

1. a bi-monthly Newsletter
2. a magazine entitled American Baby

Neither publication is a "legislative" publication although both intermittently may contain articles concerning legislative activity.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
1705 DeSALES AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
(1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637)

CONTACT: Mable Flynn, Staff Liaison
Family Law Section
(312) 493-0533

A. A professional organization of attorneys with a national membership of 136,451 with a staff of 20.

B. The Section of Family Law is the division of the ABA most closely related to children. Their areas of concern include adoption, foster care, marriage, divorce, custody, juvenile, and paternity law.

There are other ABA committees on federal legislation, state legislation, environmental law and housing and development law but no information is included here on these committees.

C. The ABA maintains two full-time lobbyists who cover the spectrum of concerns of the ABA in Washington.

D. 1. Family Law Quarterly
2. "Grounds for Divorce" - a state-by-state summary of grounds for divorce published in the Summer '72 FLO

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

AFL/CIO
815 - 16TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

CONTACT: Mary Logan
Social Services Division
(202) 293-5208

A. The AFL/CIO is a federation of 119 national unions with 13,500,000 members and has a staff of 600.

B. The Social Services Division has one person working specifically on programs and legislation in the area of child care, welfare, Headstart, etc. The Division monitors enacted and pending legislation, drafts the AFL/CIO's positions in each area, and prepares testimony for Congressional hearings.

C. The AFL/CIO has staff and lobbyists working on practically every issue which arises in Congress. It is considered one of the most powerful and effective lobbies in the country.

D. AFL/CIO News - a weekly publication
The American Federationist - a monthly publication
Various position statements and published policy resolutions

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NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION
CHILDREN'S DIVISION
896 PENNSYLVANIA STREET
BOX 1266
DENVER, COLORADO 80203

CONTACT: Mrs. Bond
Assistant Director
Children's Division
(303) 771-1300

A. A national association of individuals and agencies working to prevent the neglect, abuse and exploitation of children.

B. The Children's Division of the AHA has a small legislative staff which writes guidelines for legislation pertaining to child protective services, conducts surveys of state laws and prepares comparative studies of existing legislation indicating areas of needed change. A recent emphasis has been on laws for the mandatory reporting of child abuse cases.

C. No formal lobbying but the AHA Children's Division does maintain one Washington representative.

D. A list of their current publications containing over forty titles is available from the AHA. Several of the publications are:

1. Child Abuse
2. a compilation of State child abuse laws
3. a study of juvenile delinquency legislation as it affects children who are victims of neglect.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

THE AMERICAN LEGION
1608 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
(700 North Pennsylvania St.
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204)

CONTACT: Fred Kusmaul, Director
Children & Youth Commission
(317) 635-8411

A. The American Legion is an association of honorably discharged veterans with a membership of 2,700,000 men and women and a staff of 301.

B. The American Legion views legislative activity as one of its primary functions. Its Washington office, staffed by five people, is involved in all aspects of legislative work.

During the past year (1972) the Children & Youth Commission of the American Legion was especially concerned with promoting legislation relating to immunization and the prevention of communicable diseases and the development of uniform drug laws.

C. The Washington office maintains full-time lobbyists who present the Legion's positions on legislation to the Congress. The membership of the Legion is also mobilized for "grass roots" action when it is deemed necessary.

D. 1. A background paper on the Legion's Children & Youth Commission which includes a summary of the legislative activity and targets for 1972.

2. The American Legion Magazine, a monthly publication.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
1776 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
(535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610)

CONTACT: Paul Donelan, Director
Dept. of Governmental Relations
(202) 833-8310

A. A professional association of medical doctors with a membership of 219,000 and a staff of 1,025.

B. A Legislative Counsel Office exists within the Department of Governmental Relations of the AMA. This office coordinates all the legislative work for the numerous committees within the AMA. It also writes commentaries and issue papers on pending legislation and current issues. Such commentaries and issue papers must be cleared by the Legislative Counsel and Board of Trustees of the AMA. There exists extensive files on the several hundred bills a year that the legislative office handles.

The most relevant committees for OCD's purposes are (1) Committee on Maternal and Child Health and (2) Quality of Life Program. There also exist AMA "Councils" on drugs, environmental and public health, foods and nutrition and an AMA "Section" on family and general practice and pediatrics.

C. The AMA has four full-time lobbyists in Washington, each concerned with specific Congressional committees.

D. AMA News, a weekly publication often includes legislative information and analysis.

Each AMA committee publishes an Annual Report

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION
1790 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019

CONTACT: Marion L. Langer
Executive Director
(212) 586-5690

A. A professional association of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and people from related fields.

B. No information available

C. None

D. (1) American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, published five times per year.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION
1700 - 18TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20009

CONTACT: Mr. Gialeto, Director
Government Relations Section
1700 - 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

A. A professional society of psychiatrists with a membership of 18,225 and a staff of 100.

B. The Government Relations Section of the APA has a staff of two who monitor selected legislation, prepare testimony for Congressional committees, and handle relations with the other government agencies.

C. None

D. 1. Psychiatric News, a bi-weekly periodical which contains a legislative column entitled "Washington Beat".

2. Journal of Hospitals and Communities, the Government Relations Section has occasional articles in this journal.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
1200 - 17TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

CONTACT: Harry Seymore, Director
Public Affairs Division
American Psychological Assn.
(202) 833-7600

A. A professional association of psychologists and educators.

B. The APA is involved in a range of legislative activities through its membership. This activity is coordinated by the Public Affairs Division of the APA.

C. No formal lobbying.

D. 1. APA Monicor, this monthy newspaper contains a column entitled "Legislative Notebook".

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION
1015 - 18TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

CONTACT: Harold Hunter
Legislative Office
(202) 467-5021

A. A professional association of people in health-related fields with a membership of 26,000 and a staff of 100.

B. The APHA has a legislative staff of two who follow select legislation, write official position papers and commentaries and prepare Congressional testimony.

C. None

D. 1. The Washington Newsletter, a monthly publication from the legislative office of the APHA

2. Our National Health, an APHA periodical which occasionally contains commentaries on legislation

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS
432 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10006

CONTACT: Jeffrey Newman
Assistant Director
(212) 689-8722

A. The Association on American Indian Affairs is an organization of predominantly non-Indian membership of 45,000 and a staff of 12. It is primarily concerned with Indian community development.

B. The AAIA has no specific legislative department but has a Committee on Legal Defense and a Committee on Government Relations. Pertinent legislation is monitored and, at times, commentaries and/or articles on legislation are published in various periodicals.

C. None

D. 1. Indian Affairs, a quarterly publication

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA
1145 - 19TH STREET, N. W., SUITE 618
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
(67 Irving Place
New York, New York 10003)

CONTACT: Bill Pierce, Director
Washington Office
(202) 833-2850

A. The Child Welfare League of America is a federation of public and private child care agencies with a membership of roughly 300 agencies. Their common base is they all are seeking to raise the standards of child care.

B. The CWLA primarily provides research on legislative initiatives for the benefit of concerned groups. It also drafts and prints commentaries and position papers on selected legislation.

C. None

D. 1. The CWLA Newsletter, a quarterly publication

2. Child Welfare, monthly journal of the CWLA

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

THE CHILDREN'S LOBBY
112 EAST 19TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003

CONTRACT: Jule M. Sugarman
The Children's Lobby
(212) 260-4370

A. An independent organization formed to support federal, state, and local legislation in areas concerning children, youth and families.

B. The legislative activity of the Children's Lobby is based on a legislative alert system. This system entails calling "key" people in the constituencies of target Congressmen who in turn contact, advise, and report "public opinion" to the Congressmen. An attempt to mobilize public opinion is also made.

C. This is the primary function of the Children's Lobby carried out by its membership.

D. The Children's Lobby has no regularly scheduled publications but issues bulletins as needed.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

COMMON CAUSE
2100 M STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20037

CONTACT: Ellie Robbins
Common Cause
(202) 833-1200

A. Common Cause is a non-partisian citizen's lobby directed and founded by former HEW Secretary John Gardner. It has a dues paying membership of approximately 200,000, a paid staff of 40-50 and volunteers numbering anywhere from 100 to 150.

B. Common Cause is not presently (late 1972) involved in any child-related issues, however, this does not preclude the possibility of CC concentrating in this area of concern at some point in the future. CC's modus operandi is to concentrate its attention on a few issues at a time so that its influence is not spread too thin.

C. Lobbying is the sole function of Common Cause carried out by a staff of professionals.

D. Intermittent newsletters to its members.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

THE COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN
1411 SOUTH JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY,
SUITE 900
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22202

CONTACT: Fred Weintraub
Asst. Executive Secretary
for Governmental Affairs
Government Relations Division
(703) 521-8820

A. A national organization of 35,000 and a staff of 11 concerned with the mentally, physically, and emotionally handicapped as well as the mentally gifted children of America.

B. The CEC operates a three-point legislative program:

1. Gathers, analyzes, and disseminates information on current legislation and standing laws of special interest to educators and legislators concerned with exceptional children;

2. Provides training in improvement of the skills and techniques of initiating legislative action;

3. Develops, supports, and promotes specific legislation on exceptional children.

CEC runs a State-Federal Information Clearinghouse for Exceptional Children. The Clearinghouse has a computer retrieval system of state and federal laws affecting exceptional children. The Clearinghouse is financed by a grant from HEW's Office of Education.

C. See entry under legislative activity, basically the CEC three-point legislative program is an instructional program for lobbying.

D. Insight, a monthly legislative newsletter of CEC with news and information from Washington and State activities

A compilation of all State and Federal laws affecting handicapped children

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

COUNCIL FOR GREATER CITIES SCHOOLS
1819 H STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

CONTACT: Jack Hornback
Council for Greater Cities Schools
(202) 293-7603

A. The Council for Greater Cities Schools is a special interest group comprised of the twenty-three largest city school systems in the U. S. The Council is concerned with matters that will affect the public school systems in any way.

B. The Council has a legislative contact person in each of its member school systems. These contact people functions as a staff consultant to the Council Board on legislative matters that could, or do, affect the city public school systems.

There also is a newly instituted legal information service program. The program serves the legislative staff committee and inter-governmental committee by providing analyses and summaries of bills, guidelines, regulations, appropriations, positions of other special interest groups and the potential for future legislation.

C. The Council provides information and alerts their member school districts of key issues before the Congress. The districts then contact their Congressmen.

D. 1. Newsletter
2. Weekly Digest

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

DAY CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
COUNCIL OF AMERICAN, INC.
1401 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

CONTACT: Main Office
(202) 638-2316

A. A national, nonprofit, voluntary membership organization dedicated to promoting the establishment of a coordinated network of quality child care programs. It has a membership of 4,500 and a staff of 16.

B. The Council's primary function is an informational one. It has little direct legislative involvement although they do monitor some legislation through one consultant. Occasionally the Council releases its positions on legislation.

C. None

D. 1. Voice for Children, a monthly journal which features a "Washington Wrapup" page. This section deals with the Council's interpretation of legislation.

2. Bulletin, issued "periodically" in response to issues of concern to the Council

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
929 L STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
(44 East 23rd Street
New York, New York 10010)

CONTACT: Freida Burnside
Washington Representative
(202) 785-2438

A. The Family Service Association is a federation of 342 local agencies from over 300 communities. It provides casework, family counseling services, and other services to families with parent-child, marital, mental health and other problems. It maintains a staff of approximately 100.

B. The Washington office acts as a liaison between the organization and other national groups and agencies, helping to coordinate their respective activities. The office does follow legislation on which it has taken a position. The FSA works in close contact with the Child Welfare League of America, an organization which takes a more active role in pursuing legislative goals.

C. None

D. 1. Social Casework, issued 10 times a year
2. Highlights of FSAA News, issued 10 times a year
3. Annual Directory of Member Agencies

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION
245 SECOND STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

CONTACT: Bill Lunsford
Human Rights Secretary
(202) 547-4343

A. The Friends Committee on National Legislation is an appointed committee of members of the Religious Society of Friends. This committee attempts to translate religious convictions into political or legislative action. They operate with a staff ranging from 15-20.

B. The FONL is concerned and involved in the whole spectrum of legislative activity: monitoring of legislation, analysis and research, presenting of Congressional testimony and lobbying.

C. The FONL has three lobbyists. One of the lobbyists directs all the legislative work and lobbying in the area of human rights. The human rights area covers the issues of welfare reform, child care, busing of school children and civil liberties.

D. 1. Newsletter, issued 11 times per year

2. Action Bulletins and special papers issued on various topics as needed

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE
UNITED STATES
1730 M STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

CONTACT: Betty Vincent
Human Resource Committee
(202) 296-1770

A. The League of Women Voters is a voluntary organization of female citizens 18 years of age or older comprised of 50 State leagues and 1300 local agencies with a membership of 160,000 and a staff of 101. The League works to promote political responsibility through "informed and active participation of citizens in government".

B. The Leauge members study selected issues at local, state, and national levels and take a position if a concensus exists among the members at the respective level. The League comments on legislation, including child development and education. Files are maintained on current legislation but legislative histories are not kept.

The Leaue will distribute information on candidates and issues but it does not support or oppose either political parties or candidates.

C. The League lobbies Congress on issues where there is broad agreement among their members.

D. 1. National Voter

2. Miscellaneous pamphlets on national issues, legislation and testimony

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR SOCIAL POLICY
AND DEVELOPMENT
1701 - 18TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20009
(345 East 46th Street
New York, New York 10017)

CONTACT: John Larberg
Senior Staff Consultant
(202) 232-7575

A. The NASPD is a central, national planning and coordinating body composed of 70 federal and national organizations in the social welfare field. It attempts to improve social, health, and welfare conditions. It also provides a major liaison with Congress and Executive agencies on behalf of voluntary social welfare.

B. The Washington office informs the membership of the NASPD about current issues in the legislative and executive branches of the federal government. It also performs the usual interest group functions of developing and issuing policy statements and proposals, as well as presenting positions on pending legislation.

C. The NASPD provides Congress and other federal officials with the voluntary sector's viewpoint on proposed or needed legislation, regulations, and programs for social policy.

D. 1. The Report from Washington, provides reports and interpretation of legislative and administrative developments

2. Memo to Members, issued monthly

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, INC.
1800 NORTH KENT STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209

CONTACT: Bob Smucker, Associate Director
Public Affairs
(703) 524-3352

A. The National Association for Mental Health is a voluntary citizen's organization with 48 state divisions and 900 local chapters aimed at improving the treatment, care, and services for the mentally ill.

B. A legislative staff of two, monitors and maintains files on selected legislation, issues suggestions and proposals for, or on, legislation, and works to affect the national policy vis-a-vis mental illness through the grass-roots influence of the membership.

C. The organization's membership is very politically involved at the state and federal levels on the issues dealing with mental health.

D. 1. Public Affairs Info and Action, a bi-weekly legislative newsletter
2. Annual Report
3. National Health Insurance Newsletter, issued intermittantly
4. Agenda '72, a brochure

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN
1522 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

CONTACT: Sharon West-Coffey
Director of Legislative Services
Government Affairs Office
(202) 785-3388

A. NARC is an association composed of parents, professional workers, and volunteers concerned with mental retardation. It attempts to bring to the public's attention and specifically to the parents of mentally retarded children, the programs, services and benefits available to them from the government.

B. The Washington office of NARC is actively involved in attempting to influence legislation relating to mental retardation and informing its membership of Congressional activity in this area.

C. The same as above in the "Legislative Activity" along with the "grass-roots" effect of the NARC members writing their Senators and Representatives.

D. 1. NARC's Government Report, a monthly newsletter with information on Congressional and Federal activities pertaining to mental retardation

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION
OF YOUNG CHILDREN
1834 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20009

CONTACT: National Association for the Education of Young Children
(202) 232-8777

A. The primary focus of the National Association for the Education of Young Children is the provision of educational services and resources, and professional guidance and consultation in the field of early childhood education to its membership of 19,000 in 113 local groups. The Association has a staff of 14.

B. The Association develops position papers on issues of critical concern by convening various "Commissions." They provide research, comments, and testimony on legislation and serve as a public information "agency" on pending Federal legislation.

C. None

D. 1. Legislative Memo

2. Young Children, issued bi-monthly

3. Analyses and Summaries of legislation

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH
1401 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

CONTACT: Ms. Keyserling
(202) 783-0207

A. Founded in 1960 by the President's National Committee for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth and sponsored by the National Council of State Committees for Children and Youth and the Council of National Organizations for Children and Youth, the NCCY is a voluntary, tax-exempt organization concerned with all matters that relate to children.

B. The NCCY does not partake in direct legislative work, rather it identifies priorities demanding national attention, initiates programs and projects, holds conferences, informs organizations on matters of concern to children, and functions as a liaison to assist private national organization, state and local public agencies, state committees, and federal agencies remain in close contact.

C. None

D. 1. NCCY Reporter, a quarterly newsletter which serves as a clearinghouse for information among constituent agencies, members and the public

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTH
145 EAST 22ND STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10016

CONTACT: Cedwic Jamen
Executive Director
(212) 683-4645

A. The National Committee on Employment of Youth is a "sub-group" of the National Child Labor Committee. The purpose of the NCEY is to help children and youth engage in "gainful occupations to promote the welfare of society".

B. The NCEY is not actively involved in influencing legislation, but informally remains abreast of legislation of concern to it.

C. None

D. 1. New Generation, issued quarterly

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS
1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

CONTACT: Frank Ducheneax
Legislative Consultant
(202) 223-4155

A. The NCAI is a national organization composed exclusively of Indians from 105 tribes "representing" 35,000 Indians with an actual membership of 900 and a staff of 3. The aim of the NCAI is to advance Indian interests.

B. A legislative staff of one closely follows legislation, producing commentaries and supplying testimony on behalf of the NCAI.

C. The NCAI lobbies Congress on salient issues although its effort is limited by staff size.

D. 1. Newsletter, issued intermittently

2. The NCAI Sentinel, issued quarterly

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND
TEACHERS
1000 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
(202 Ponce Place
Fairfax, Virginia 22030)

CONTACT: Fritz Kahn
Head of Legislative Information
(202) 293-1623

A. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers has a membership of 9,210,911 from 40, 198 local PTA's in 52 state branches and a staff of 60. The aim of the NCPT is to unite home, school, and community in behalf of children and youth.

B. A group of volunteers in Washington perform the usual functions of maintaining up-to-date files on relevant legislation, commenting on bills, and presenting testimony before Congressional committees.

Legislation which is pressed by the NCPT first has to be passed by a majority of the State Congresses of NCPT before it is presented on the Federal level.

C. The NCPT has registered lobbyists in Washington. The Washington office also alerts the membership when to take action on a particular issue or bill.

D. 1. PTA Magazine
2. National PTA Bulletin
3. Various pamphlets on their legislative program

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
(One West 47th Street
New York, New York 10036)

CONTACT: Olya Margolin
Washington Representative
(202) 296-2588

A. The National Council of Jewish Women is an organization with a membership of 100,000 and 287 local units which sponsors programs of community services for disadvantaged youth, elderly, and the foreign born. It conducts educational and social action programs stressing public measures affecting education, social welfare, civil rights and civil liberties.

B. The main task of the Washington office is to further the Council's social and legislative concerns. The Council has been active on legislation relating to children having testified before Congressional committees on educational opportunities, day care, welfare reform, school lunch programs and civil liberties. The Washington office maintains the usual files on current/pending legislation. Every second year the Council holds a legislative conference where issues are discussed with State Congressmen.

C. The Council has no formal lobbying staff though members do testify before and write to Congress about legislative issues of concern to the Council.

D. 1. Hunger in Our Nation and in Our Schools, a guide to initiating and supporting programs at all levels of government for food stamps and school lunch programs

2. Windows on Day Care, a study of demonstration pilot projects in comprehensive child care

3. Justice for Children, a guide to study and action on the juvenile justice system in communities

4. Washington Newsletter, monthly issue discussing relevant legislation

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION
291 ROUTE 17
PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY 07652

CONTACT: Sherwood Norman, Director
Youth Services Bureau
(201) 262-7300
OR
Saul Rubin, Director
Legislative Services
(201) 262-7300

A. The NCCDP is composed of social workers, prison officials, judges and others interested in probation, parole, juvenile and family courts, detention services, and prevention, control, and treatment of crime and delinquency. The Council sponsors training institutes, maintains a library 60,000 volumes and acts as an information clearing center on crime and delinquency.

B. The Council's legislative office drafts "model" legislation such as the Standard Juvenile Court Act (7editions) and the Standard Family Act (1 edition). It also furnishs legislation and provides legal advisory service, conducts surveys of court systems, critiques the existing legislation for juveniles and makes recommendations to the contracting State(s). It also maintains an information system for the analysis of current and pending juvenile and criminal legislation.

C. The Council employs the concept of "public education" in lieu of lobbying. In this capacity its members appear before legislative bodies as well as administrative offices.

D. 1. Crime and Delinquency

2. Developments in Correctional Law, a newsletter of NCCDP

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
1201 - 16TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

CONTACT: David H. Foerster, Asst. Dr.
Legislation and Political Info.
Government Relations Division
(202) 833-5414

A. The NEA is a professional organization of elementary, secondary, college and university teachers, professors, principals, administrators, and counselors. It has a membership of 1,103,485 in 53 state groups and 8,949 local groups. It operates with an overall staff of 841 and a Government Relations Office staff of 30.

B. The NEA has 5 seperate sections concerned with legislative activity:

1. Legislative Section, coordinates and promotes the Association's legislative program, concentrates on Congressional and Federal agency contacts;

2. Citizenship Section, assists state and local organizations in preparing and conducting activities to encourage membership involvement and the exercise of teachers' rights and responsibilities;

3. Political Action Com. Section, it assists state and local associations in efforts to establish effective political action structures;

4. Regional Office and Conference Coordination Section, assists in implementing the programs of NEA at the state and local levels;

5. Information Section, keeps the profession and public informed of NEA's views.

C. The NEA employs the standard lobby techniques at the Federal level as a part of its overall program to achieve legislative goals. Included in the lobbying activity are the various state legislatures and local political structures around the country.

D. 1. Today's Education
2. NEA Reporter
3. Research Bulletin
4. NEA Handbook

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION
EMBASSY BUILDING
1424 - 16TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

CONTACT: Debra Vadja
OR
Rita Gross
(202) 483-1531

A. The NWRO is an independent national organization with a membership of 125,000 and a staff of 30 dedicated to developing a more effective communication among "grass-roots" anti-poverty and civil rights groups across the country. The NWRO encourages persons receiving welfare to fully use their rights under existing laws and regulations.

The NWRO is seeking recognition of the right to represent welfare recipients in dealings with public officials and the right to bargain collectively on behalf of recipients.

B. The NWRO performs the usual legislative functions of drafting and commenting on legislation, providing testimony before Congressional committees, etc.

C. The NWRO actively and openly lobbies for its positions. Frequently the NWRO mobilizes welfare recipients to create a "media-event" in an effort to gain support and interest in their issues.

D. 1. The Welfare Fighter, a monthly newsletter

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.
BOSTON POST ROAD
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT 06852

CONTACT: ELAINE ATKINSON
Public Information
(203) 847-4524

A. The Save the Children Federation is a voluntary, non-sectarian agency to advance the well-being of children, families and communities in a world-wide assistance program for children and families supported by contributions. It has a domestic staff of 450 and an overseas staff of 57.

B. None

C. None

D. 1. World Reporter, an annual publication

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR EARLY
CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
81 IRVING PLACE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003

CONTACT: World Organization for
Early Childhood Education
(212) 477-3448

A. The World Organization for Early Childhood Education is an educational organization concerned with promoting research on young children and improving conditions affecting children via publishing books and pamphlets on child development, encouraging workshops and study groups and improving teacher education.

B. None

C. None

D. 1. Newsletter

The following groups are organizations involved in litigation and provide legal services to minority groups. They are not directly involved in influencing legislation in the legislative arena but rather through the courts:

Center for Law and Social Policy
1600 - 20th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20009
(202) 387-4222

Urban Law Institute of Antioch College
1145 - 19th Street, N. W., Suite 509
Washington, D. C. 20036
(202) 833-1700

Public Interest Research Group
1025 - 15th Street, N. W., Suite 601
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 833-9700

American Civil Liberties Union
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010
(212) 675-5990

National Council on the Rights of the
Mentally Impaired
84 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011
(212) 924-7800

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

This section lists the government agencies and departments that have some degree of involvement with child-related legislation. The office title, contact person, and a brief description of the activities of the office are given. Also the name, frequency of publication, and description of contents of pertinent publications of each agency are provided.

The following symbols will be used to designate the following categories:

I =office title;
II =a description of activities; and,
III=a descriptive list of their publications.

DISCUSSION

The legislative offices of the Federal departments and agencies are similar in operation though they vary in the degree of completeness of information on file. DHEW is the sole Department with staff working specifically on child-related legislation. The actual legislation is usually available in the form of compilations produced by Congressional committees and in standard legislative reference sources.. Offices which maintain comprehensive files on legislation of interest to that particular department allow access to the files to outside agencies.

In addition to the lawyers and staff people trained in monitoring and analyzing legislation most Federal legislative offices have one or more Congressional liaison person is to act as an informational mediator between his Department and the Congress.

For the Office of Child Development's purposes the most useful resource would appear to be the computer-based systems of legislative information possessed by Aspen Systems Corporation and the Department of Defense.

A second aspect of legislation examined was the process of transforming legislation into specific programs. When a piece of legislation authorizing a new program is passed, the Cabinet departments assign the task of drawing-up a program to the appropriate sub-agency and/or to the Department's experts in that particular field. "Congressional intent" is then determined and a program and regulations are drawn-up. In case of especially significant legislation program plans are often begun while the bill is pending in Congress. The proposals for a Department's programs must be approved by its Office of General Counsel, or the equivalent, the Secretary of the Department, and the Office of Management and Budget.

A LEGISLATIVE GLOSSARY
Prepared by
DAY CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF AMERICA

1. Appropriation - An amount of money provided by Congress to implement a law.

2. Authorization - An amount of money which Congress sets as upper limit implementing a law. The amount authorized is not necessarily the amount actually appropriated (provided).

3. Bill - A proposed law which has been introduced into one or both Houses of Congress.

4. Comprehensive Child Development Legislation - "Comprehensive" refers to programs which have a broad range of services: health, social service, education and generally include substantial parent involvement.

   S. 3617, the Comprehensive Head Start, Child Development and Family Service Act of 1972, passed the Senate in June, 1972. However, the bill has been criticized for providing excessive authority for state government, for relegating parents to an advisory role at the administrative (Prime Sponsor) level, and for authorizing insufficient funds. Title V of S. 2007, "Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1971" (Mondale Bill) passed both Houses of Congress and was vetoed by President Nixon on December 9, 1971.

   Generally, legislation which provides authority and monies for programs which approach a coordinated system of quality, comprehensive child development programs which are universally available, publicly financed, locally controlled, and provide for a decisive policy role for parents.

5. Conferences Committee - A Committee composed of some Senators and some Representatives which is appointed to resolve differences between similar but not identical bills passed by both Houses of Congress.

   A Conference Committee issues a Conference Report which is returned to each House of Congress for approval prior to being submitted to the President.

6. Congress - National Legislative Body consisting of two Houses - the House of Representatives and the Senate.

7. Economic Opportunity Amendments - (HR 12350) A bill which provides for the continuation of OEO programs passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate in 1972. The Conference

Committee Report, among other things, authorizes $700 million for Headstart this year (Fiscal Year 1972) and $500 million next year (Fiscal Year 1974).

8. House of Representatives - Consists of 435 Representatives elected by districts within each state every two years. Number of Representatives is based on population. Every state has at least one Representative; every person has exactly one Representative.

9. H.R. 1. - A bill, "The Social Security Amendments of 1971," also known as "Welfare Reform" or "Family Assistance Plan" which passed the House of Representatives in June, 1971. (H. R. 1.means this was the first bill introduced in the House of Representatives, H. R. H. R. during the present (92nd) session of Congress.)

   The Senate Finance Committee reported out their own version of this bill, including "Workfare."

10. Law - A rule, Act, or bill agreed to (passed) by both Houses of Congress and (usually) approved (signed) by the President. Laws may also be enacted without the President's approval. If a President vetoes a bill, the bill may still become a law if two-thirds of the members of each House of Congress approve the bill (override a veto).

11. Legislative Committee - (and Sub-Committee) - A group of Senators or Representatives who respectively have been designated with the responsibility for considering legislation in designated subject areas.

12. Lobby - A group which supports or opposes a bill. (To lobby - To press support for or against a bill.)

13. OCD - Office of Child Development. That office within the federal department of Health, Education, and Welfare which among other things administers Headstart.

14. Regulations - Rules having the force of Law which are published by a department or agency to carry out or to define the provisions of a law.

15. Senate - Consists of 100 Senators, each elected on a state-wide basis for a six year term. Every state has two Senators; every person within the state is represented by both Senators.

16. SRS - Social and Rehabilitation Service. That office within the federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare which among other things handles all matters related to welfare services and administers Title 4A.

17. State Plan - What each state must submit to the federal government in order to be eligible for reimbursement under Title 4A.

18. Title - A section of a bill.

19. Title IV-A - A section of the present existing Social Security Act which permits the federal government to reimburse states for 75% of the cost of certain expenditures for past, present, and potential public assistances (welfare) recipients.

    States determine the scope of eligibility in their state plans.

    The Senate has now passed an Appropriations bill setting a limit (ceiling) on the amount of money to be provided (appropriated) under this section. Many advocates for children are seeking to defeat the Senate "ceiling" and continue unlimited federal reimbursement, which is provided in the House Bill.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

I DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE OFFICE
Contact: Janet Winger, 202-447-4654

II The primary source of legislative information for DOA is the Congressional Record from which their Legislative Reference Office prepares a daily digest. In addition the office receives seventy copies of every bill introduced in Congress and sorts them to identify those related to DOA. A summary file is maintained on all agriculture-related bills, pending and passed, which is indexed by author and subject. A legislative history is compiled and bound on each enacted bill relevant to DOA.

Each sub-agency submits an annual package of legislative items it recommends for introduction to Congress. These items are, in turn, submitted to the DOA's General Counsel, budget department and to the Office of Management and Budget for approval. DOA's sub-agencies also prepare extensive commentaries on bills before Congressional Committees as well as providing testimony at Committee hearings.

The DOA programs most directly related to children are under their Food and Nutrition Service and their Extension Service.

State legislation has very little influence on Federal programs and as a result no material on state legislation is kept at the Legislative Reference Office of DAO.

III (a) Legislative Reporting in the U.S. Department of Agriculture
This paper contains an explanation of how the legislative divisions of the Federal Departments operate in general and specifically how they operate within the Department of Agriculture.

Published once.

(b) Digest of Agricultural Legislation
The Digest of Agricultural Legislation is a digest of all agriculture-related legislation enacted during each session of Congress.

Published yearly.

(c) Agricultural Handbooks
Agricultural Handbooks are a compilation, in several volumes, of statutes related to a number of areas in which agriculture is involved.

Published periodically.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

I APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
Contact: Appalachian Regional Commission, 202-967-3167

II See Publications below for description of activities.

III (a) Federal Programs for Young Children

This publication is a comprehensive catalog of Federal programs relating to children. Included are program descriptions, authorizing statutes, eligibility requirements, past appropriations, contact people along with other pertinent points of information.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

I DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Contact: Colonel Alexander J. Palenscar
Director of Project LITE
202-693-5830

II The Department of Defense possesses a computerized legal data base known as "Project LITE," Legal Information Through Electronics. The LITE system is a "full-text" information storage and retrieval system designed to process statutory and regulatory material, decisions and opinion, pertaining to legal and judicial interpretations, and the receipt and disbursement of public funds. The present data bases include the U.S. Code, in full text, through 1969 and several sources of military laws and regulations, e.g., published and unpublished Decisions of the Comptroller General, Court Martial Reports, DOD Directives and Instructions, Armed Services Procurement Regulations.

DOD utilizes an extensive, though finite, set of key search words for the LITE system. Included in the set of search words are most of the words in the U.S. Code with the exception of connectives such as the, with, from, and, etc. To use the LITE system one must contact a LITE attorney to assist in framing the computer search by selecting the precise words to be used. The attorney also reviews the computer search output and dispatches the search output to the user. Three types of output are available from the LITE system:

(1) a list of relevant citations, e.g., 10 USC A53,
(2) Key Words in Context (KWIC) Index,
(3) a complete verbatim printout of relevant U.S.C. citations.

As of August 1972 the LITE system is searchable through 1969 and is being updated through 1970. The updating will be completed in April 1973. According to the Director of the LITE system, Colonel Palenscar, the cost to DOD for the updating is $140,000.

The LITE system is available for use to any government agency on a reimbursement basis. A university-affiliated project can obtain the services of the LITE system for no charge.

This system does not contain information on state or local codes.

III. None

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

I DHEW, FEDERAL DRUG ADMINISTRATION
Contact: Al Ondis, Legislative Services Office, FDA
443-3150

II There is no singular person or branch of FDA that specializes in legislation vis-a-vis children. FDA's legislative impact on children derives tangentially through such legislation as the Poison Prevention ackaging Act.

Due to the FDA's function as a regulatory agency it does not initiate many programs nor administer many grants outside of a few research grants which may be found in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

III Compilation of Selected Public Health Laws, Vol. 2, 1971
This publication issued by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare contains all FDA related legislation.

Published periodically at the request of Congress.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

I DHEW, HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (HSMHA)
Contact: David Sapadin, Asst. to the Chief of the
Legislative Service to HSMHA
202-443-2126

II The Legislative Services Branch of HSMHA monitors all active and pending legislation for the seventeen branches of HSMHA. Additionally it is involved in drafting, commenting upon, summarizing, and compiling legislation. Extensive files are maintained on both pending legislation and basic material on past legislation affecting HSMHA.

The reference office of the Legislative Services Branch compiles a daily digest of the Congressional Record and a weekly report on the status of legislation of interest to HSMHA. The reference office files are ordered by the Congress and bill numbers.

III (a) Compilation of the Statutory Authorities for the Health Service Program
This document, available from HSMHA's legislative office, identifies, by program, the statutory authorities utilized by the Services, and Institutes of HSMHA. It includes a statement of objectives of each program activity as found in the statute.

Published annually.

(b) Statistical Analysis of Statutory Authorities Relating to Health Services
This document, available from HSMHA's legislative office, contains the following:

1. a list of statutory authorities,
2. frequency of individual statutory citations,
3. statutory authority listed by activities and by functions,
4. narrative descriptions of other related statutes and
5. HSMHA expiring statutes.

Published annually.

(c) Compilation of Selected Public Health Laws, March 1971
This is a Joint Committee print from the 92nd Congress, 1st Session which is a compilation of selected public health laws.

Published biennially.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

I DHEW, HSMHA, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF MENTAL HEALTH
Contact: Dick Millstein, Legislative Service Branch, NIMH
443-3200

II National Institutes of Mental Health is the only sub-branch of HSMHA operating its own legislative office. NIMH's files contain information on state and federal mental health legislation; it is arranged by subject. Although these files are generally complete there is no seperate file specifically concerned with children.

III (a) Legislative Summaries 92nd Congress
This publication contains summaries of pending Federal legislation of mental health significance introduced to Congress.

Published every 2 months.

(b) State Legislative Summaries
Summaries of state legislation relating to mental health. The current edition is five years old.

Published once, another is in progress.

I DHEW, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
Contact: Bruce Craven, Legislative Analysis Office, NIH
496-3471

II The legislative reference office of NIH has complete files on all bills, passed and pending, pertaining to health. The office provides legislative histories for internal use, or at the request of Congress.

NIH's legislative office has master files which contain a full legislative history on all health-related bills which have arisen since the formation of NIH. In addition it maintains extensive files on proposed health-related legislation, especially bills concerned with child health.

III (a) National Institutes of Health Almanac
The NIH Almanac contains information on the historical data, the organization, appropriations, support of medical research, staff, real property and facilities, field units, and lectures, honors, exhibits and symposia of NIH.

Although the Almanac includes data found in other basic NIH publications, it is intended to complement rather than replace these.

For further information one should refer to Basic Data Relating to the National Institutes of Health, which includes detailed statistics for each fiscal year.

Published annually.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

I DHEW, OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT
Contact: Marjorie Elsten, Legislative Liaison
(202) 755-7788

II The Office of Child Development, DHEW, reviews pending legislation that affects children to determine its impact on OCD and its programs. Their legislative liaison prepares briefing materials and other explanatory material on new and pending legislation for Congressional committees and also keeps OCD exceutives informed of the activities going on in Congress as it relates to children.

III (a) OCD Developments offers insight on the various programs and committees that are formed within this office to carryout specific functions.

Published once every two months.

(b) OCD Fact Sheet gives an historical background of this organization explaining its origination and its responsibilities.

(c) Children's Bureau Publications list. Lists all of the publications that the bureau prints as related to child care. Some 50 or more books are listed.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

I DHEW, OFFICE OF EDUCATION
Contact: Edna Wade, Legislative Reference Service, OE
962-4416
Reenie Jasper, Office of Budget and Management, OE
963-6416

II The Office of Education's Legislative Reference Office contains complete, comprehensive, and organized files on Federal legislation pertaining to education. The Master files contain legislative history and testimony on education-related legislation back to the year 1785. Non-OE personnel may review their files and obtain certain documents on legislation but the bulk of the information must remain within OE. The Office puts out a weekly bulletin, for OE staff only, on educational legislation in Congress entitled Highlights - The Congressional Record.

OE has a computerized document-retrieval program called Educational Resource Information Center (ERIC). ERIC primarily contains journal articles and research material on education, it does not include legislative material.

OE's office of Management and Budget has compiled two data bases on education. The first is in a catalog entitled Federal Educational Assistance. It is a compilation of all Federal programs related to education, be they in or outside of OE. The program listings are essentially from OMB's Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. The pertinent programs from OMB's catalog have been fed verbatim, in English, into a computer. A number of indexes to the programs have been developed, e.g., program number, popular name, authorizing law, U.S. Code, Public Law number. The second data base is the U.S. Code verbatim up to 1968. All laws related to education have been extracted.

III (a) American Education's Annual Guide to OE Programs
This document list those programs for Fiscal Year 1972 for which funds were appropriated. The programs are listed according to the type of assistance they provide. The programs are presented in four catagories that indicate whether they serve individuals or institutions and whether they support research or construction.

Published annually.

(b) A Compilation of Federal Education Laws
This Committee Print of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor is a compilation of education legislation reflecting the changes in laws dealing with elementary and secondary education, higher education, vocational education and the School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts.

Published biennially.

III (c) Compilation of Legislation on Title I - Financial Assistance to Local Educational Agencies for the Education of Children of Low Income Families, reflecting 1966, 1967, and 1970 Amendments

This document contains a compilation of legislation on Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 reflecting the 1966, 1967 and 1970 Amendments. It also contains General Provisions under Title III of P.L. 81-874, which are applicable to Title I of ESEA, originally enacted as Title II of P.L. 81-874 and General Education Provisions Act which is applicable to all programs administered by the Commissioner of Education.

Published biennially.

(d) Education Amendments of 1972

Conference Report on the Act cited as "Education Amendments of 1972."

Published once.

(e) Education of the Gifted and Talented

This is a report to the U.S. Congress by the U.S. Commissioner of Education and background papers submitted to the U.S. Office of Education, on education for the gifted and talented in the U.S.

Published once.

(f) Federal Educational Assistance

This catalog is a compilation of all Federal programs related to education. Basically it is an extract from OMB's Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance with the addition of a number of useful indexes.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

I DHEW, SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE
Contact: Lois Flowers, Asst. Secretary of Legislation
962-8397

II The Social Rehabilitation Service has a main legislative reference office which maintains files legislation, reports, and program operations. Their files, indexed by subject, are not comprehensive as the six sub-agencies under SRS monitor their own specific areas of legislation.

The six sub-agencies are:

(1) Administration on Aging
(2) Assistance Payments Administration
(3) Community Services Administration
(4) Medical Services Administration
(5) Rehabilitations Services Administration
(6) Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration.

III None

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I DHEW, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
Contact: Gil Fisher, Legislative Reference Office, SSA
301-594-1976

II The Social Security Administration does not have any programs or legislation directly related to children with the exception of the "Survivors Insurance" portion of Retirement and Survivors Insurance.

III None

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I DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE (DHEW)
Contact: Lois Flowers
962-8397

II See publications below for description of activities.

III (a) DHEW Weekly Report on Legislation
This publication summarizes the status of all pending legislation affecting DHEW. It is fairly general but a handy reference.

Published weekly.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

I HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
Contact: Legislative Reference Office, HUD

II HUD's Legislative Reference Office keeps track of all legislation relating to housing and urban development. They have no programs which are directly child-related although many of their programs ultimately concern the lives of children.

The Information Office of HUD has brochures and a catalog of all HUD programs. Contacts in HUD who are concerned with child-related issues as they manifest themselves in program development are:

Oscar Mimms, Education, 202-755-5561
Anita Burney, Health, 202-755-5545
Irene Shippler, Day Care, 202-755-5545
Dan Schilder, Youth, 202-755-5544
Bernie McShane, Open Space, 202-755-5561

III (a) Basic Laws and Authorities on Housing and Urban Development
This document is a committee print from the House Committee on Banking and Currency, U.S. House of Representatives. It is a compilation of basic laws relating to housing and urban development in the U.S.

Published after each session of Congress when a housing law is enacted.

(b) Catalog of HUD Programs
This is a catalog of all programs available through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It contains brief descriptions of programs and services. It is intended only as an introductory program guide to those who wish to use HUD aids or obtain further information about them. It indicates the nature of the program, applicant eligibility, information source, legal authority, and administering office.

Published periodically.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

I DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Contact: Douglas Wheeler, Legislative Office, DOI

II The Department of the Interior has no programs or legislation directly concerned with children although their "Parks," "Youth Conservation Corps" and "Indian Affairs" programs indirectly deal with children.

III (a) Legislative Authorization for Activities for the Department of the Interior (12/21/70)

Published once.

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I DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Contact: Office of Public Information

II The primary activities of the Department of Justice concerning children, specifically youth, are those under the auspices of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the Interdepartmental Council to Coordinate All Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs.

III (a) Third Annual Report of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Reviews the activities of the LEAA for the past year.

Published annually.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

I DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Contact: Tim Smith, Congressional Liaison, Office of Legislative Liaison, DOL
961-3851
Jim Johnston, Assistant to the Solicitor, DOL
961-3851

II The two main areas in which the Department of Labor is lated to children are through child labor laws which are mainly state instituted and through welfare programs such as day care and manpower programs.

The Assistant to the Solicitor's Office is involved in the procedure of drafting and commenting on legislation, testifying before Congressional committees, and maintain a legislative history on all bills related to the DOL.

There is a computer-based data system at DOL used mainly for tracking grants distributed to programs but not for legislation.

III (a) Child Labor Laws

Provides a historical perspective on the development of child labor laws within the U.S.

Published once.

(b) Manpower Report of the President

Annual Report of the Department of Labor centering on federal manpower programs.

Published annually.

(c) Manpower Research and Development Projects

This volume covers research and development activities of the Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor. It includes a description of projects in progress at the end of FY '71, a summarization of projects completed during FY '71, a listing of reports generated by research and development projects during the fiscal years '69, '70, and '71 and guidelines for the submission of proposals. All projects have been indexed by name of contractor or grantee, by names of individuals associated with the project, by contract or grant number, and by subject.

Published annually.

(d) State Child Labor Standards, 1965

This publication is a State-by-State summary of laws affecting the employment of minors under 18 years of age and school attendance laws. It also includes, in detail, the provisions of state child labor laws, rulings, and regulations prohibiting the employment of minors in hazardous occupations. Updated periodically; a revision is under way.

I INTERDEPARTMENTAL COUNCIL TO COORDINATE ALL FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS
Contact: Tom Albrecht
382-6630

II The Interdepartmental Council is composed of members from the Departments of Justice, Interior, Labor, Agriculture, Transportation, the Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration, Office of Management and Budget, Office of Economic Opportunity, and ex-officio members from the Office of Child Development, Veteran's Administration, and ACTION.

Their annual report supplies a compilation of all juvenile delinquency related programs, including authorizations, on the Federal level. This compilation is an appendix to the First Annual Report. It should be noted that the majority of programs are aimed at children 14 years of age and older.

III (a) The First Annual Report of the Interdepartmental Council to Coordinate All Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs

The appendix to this Annual Report is an extensive listing of laws, executive orders, and Federal regulations establishling youth development and delinquency programs. The appendix is divided into thirteen sections corresponding with the agencies that administer the programs: DHEW, HUD, DOI, DOC, DOT, USDA, DOJ, Appalachian Regional Commission, Civil Service Commission, Veteran's Administration, Indian Opportunities, ACTION and Office of Economic Opportunity.

There are two indexes (1) by-laws as they appear in the appendix, title of law, its amendments, by agency and (2) by programs and authorizing laws by OMB identification number from the Catalog of Domestic Federal Assistance. A cover page in front of each law identifies provisions of the law that refer to youth programs. Each law appears once in the Appendix; a law that authorizes programs administered by more than one agency appears under the agency with the primary responsibility for implementation of the program. Major laws are tabled by their Public Law number and amendments appear with the original law.

Published annually.

(b) Phase I Report

This report was prepared for the Evaluation Task Force of the Interdepartmental Council to Coordinate all Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs. It is a compilation of federally funded juvenile delinquency programs for FY '71.

Published once.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

I OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY*
Contact: Barbara Tauben, Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, OEO
254-5000
Dick Devlin, Program Development, OEO
254-5080

II The Office of Economic Opportunity was established within the Executive Office of the President by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 for the purpose of developing, testing, and reviewing the Nation's poverty programs.

The Office of Congressional and Public Affairs is responsible for all news dissemination and legislative liaison for OEO. Legal assistance and advice are administered through the General Counsel, composed of two branches: the Legal Operations Division and the Legal Management Division. The former handles the operation of programs and the latter is involved in agency administration and legislation.

OEO's involvement with children is largely through their programs and the Office of Legal Services. The Office of Legal Services provides counseling and representation to disadvantaged families. OEO has funded health services, day care experiements, and 412 youth development programs in the areas of education, drug rehabilitation, and employment.

III (a) OEO Annual Report, FY 1971

The Annual Report presents the activities of OEO in the following format:

The American Poor
Research, Experimentation, and Evaluation
Program Development
Community Action
Legal Services Program
Health Program
Volunteers in Service to America
The Private Sector
Human Rights
Management
Manpower Training Programs, U.S. Department of Labor
Head Start & Follow Through, U.S. Department of HEW
Economic Opportunity Loan Program, Small Business Administration
Rural Economic Opportunity Loan Program, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Published annually.

* AS WE GO TO PRESS, OEO IS BEING DISMANTLED BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

III (b) OEO, 1971, Catagory Account & Narrative Account

These two publications present in a capsulized manner the accomplishments of the Office of Economic Opportunity for 1971.

Published annually.

(c) Overview

This publication presents the programs of OEO in pamphlet form, with photographs, for the information of the general public.

Published periodically.

(d) Summary Report: Federal Day Care Strategies for the 1970's

This is a final report submitted to OEO by the Day Care Policy Studies Group of the Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies of Minneapolis, Minn. It presents the findings and recommendations of the Day Care Policy Studies Group. Part III, "Existing Day Care Legislation," is the section of interest vis-a-vis this task.

Published once.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

I OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

II The Office of Management and Budget is the Executive Branch's regulator of all Federal Programs. Every legislative report written by any Federal department must receive the approval of OMB before it is submitted to Congress.

OMB possesses a computerized system, Legislative Tra ing System (LTS). This system contains summaries of 1500-2000 bills. Included are the bill title, author, companion measures, and Congressional action. The bills currently maintained on LTS are select bills chosen by the sub-agencies of each Department because it was felt the legislation would significantly affect the Administration's policy. The ultimate goal is for LTS to include every bill introduced into Congress.

III (a) OMB Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

The OMB Catalog of Domestic Federal Assistance is a comprehensive listing and description of Federal Programs and activities providing assistance and/or benefits to the American Public. Included are 1,069 programs administered by 62 Federal departments, agencies, commissions and councils.

The following information is given for each program:

- Federal Agency
- Authorization
- Objectives
- Types of Assistance
- Uses and Restrictions
- Eligibility Requirements
- Application and Award Process
- Assistance Considerations
- Post Assistance Requirements
- Financial Information
- Program Accomplishments
- Regulations, Guidelines, and Literature
- Information Contacts
- Related Programs.

There are three indexes to the OMB Catalog:

1. Functional Index - lists programs by broad purposes, e.g., education, housing, community development.
2. Subject Index - detailed listing of specific types of assistance by topics, categories of services, selected beneficiaries, and other common usage terms.
3. Agency Index by Program Numbers and Titles - lists all programs administered by each Federal Agency.

Published yearly.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS: LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

I SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH
Contact: Sid Johnson, Majority Counsel, Senator Mondale's Office
224-3121

II The Senate Subcommittee on Children and Youth holds hearings on legislation relevant to children and child care services. Recommends legislation to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

III Testimony received in Subcommittee hearings is printed. Copies may be obtained free of charge by writing to your Senator.

Members of the U.S. Senate in the 93rd Congress

57 Democrats 43 Republicans

ALABAMA
James B. Allen (D)
John J. Sparkman (D)

ALASKA
Mike Gravel (D)
Ted Stevens (R)

ARIZONA
Paul J. Fannin (R)
Barry Goldwater (R)

ARKANSAS
J. W. Fulbright (D)
John L. McClellan (D)

CALIFORNIA
Alan Cranston (D)
John V. Tunney (D)

COLORADO
Floyd K. Haskell (D)
Peter H. Dominick (R)

CONNECTICUT
Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)
Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R)

DELAWARE
Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D)
William V. Roth Jr. (R)

FLORIDA
Lawton Chiles (D)
Edward J. Gurney (R)

GEORGIA
Sam Nunn (D)
Herman E. Talmadge (D)

HAWAII
Daniel K. Inouye (D)
Hiram L. Fong (R)

IDAHO
Frank Church (D)
James A. McClure (R)

ILLINOIS
Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)
Charles H. Percy (R)

INDIANA
Birch Bayh (D)
Vance Hartke (D)

IOWA
Richard Clark (D)
Harold E. Hughes (D)

KANSAS
Robert Dole (R)
James B. Pearson (R)

KENTUCKY
Walter (Dee) Huddleston (D)
Marlow W. Cook (R)

LOUISIANA
J. Bennett Johnston Jr. (D)
Russell B. Long (D)

MAINE
William D. Hathaway (D)
Edmund S. Muskie (D)

MARYLAND
J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R)
Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)

MASSACHUSETTS
Edward M. Kennedy (D)
Edward W. Brooke (R)

MICHIGAN
Philip A. Hart (D)
Robert P. Griffin (R)

MINNESOTA
Hubert H. Humphrey (D)
Walter F. Mondale (D)

MISSISSIPPI
James O. Eastland (D)
John C. Stennis (D)

MISSOURI
Thomas F. Eagleton (D)
Stuart Symington (D)

MONTANA
Mike Mansfield (D)
Lee Metcalf (D)

NEBRASKA
Carl T. Curtis (R)
Roman L. Hruska (R)

NEVADA
Alan Bible (D)
Howard W. Cannon (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Thomas J. McIntyre (D)
Norris Cotton (R)

NEW JERSEY
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)
Clifford P. Case (R)

NEW MEXICO
Joseph M. Montoya (D)
Pete V. Domenici (R)

NEW YORK
James L. Buckley (Cons.-R)
Jacob K. Javits (R)

NORTH CAROLINA
Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D)
Jesse A. Helms (R)

NORTH DAKOTA
Quentin N. Burdick (D)
Milton R. Young (R)

OHIO
William B. Saxbe (R)
Robert Taft Jr. (R)

OKLAHOMA
Dewey F. Bartlett (R)
Henry Bellmon (R)

OREGON
Mark O. Hatfield (R)
Robert W. Packwood (R)

PENNSYLVANIA
Richard S. Schweiker (R)
Hugh Scott (R)

RHODE ISLAND
John O. Pastore (D)
Claiborne Pell (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
Ernest F. Hollings (D)
Strom Thurmond (R)

SOUTH DAKOTA
James Abourezk (D)
George McGovern (D)

TENNESSEE
Howard H. Baker Jr. (R)
William E. Brock (R)

TEXAS
Lloyd Bentsen (D)
John G. Tower (R)

UTAH
Frank E. Moss (D)
Wallace F. Bennett (R)

VERMONT
George D. Aiken (R)
Robert T. Stafford (R)

VIRGINIA
Harry F. Byrd Jr. (Ind. D)
William Lloyd Scott (R)

WASHINGTON
Henry M. Jackson (D)
Warren G. Magnuson (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
Robert C. Byrd (D)
Jennings Randolph (D)

WISCONSIN
Gaylord Nelson (D)
William Proxmire (D)

WYOMING
Gale W. McGee (D)
Clifford P. Hansen (R)

Where to Write

The address for all Senators is:
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
Telephone: 202/224-3121

Each Senator also has offices in his state. Write to your two Senators and ask them for the address of their nearest office.

Please save this list for future use

Members of the House in the 93rd Congress

243 Democrats — 192 Republicans

CD ALABAMA
1. Jack Edwards (R)
2. William L. Dickinson (R)
3. Bill Nichols (D)
4. Tom Bevill (D)
5. Robert E. Jones (D)
6. John Buchanan (R)
7. Walter Flowers (D)

ALASKA
AL Nick Begich (D)

ARIZONA
1. John J. Rhodes (R)
2. Morris K. Udall (D)
3. Sam Steiger (R)
4. John B. Conlan (R)

ARKANSAS
1. Bill Alexander (D)
2. Wilbur D. Mills (D)
3. John P. Hammerschmidt (R)
4. Ray Thornton (D)

CALIFORNIA
1. Don H. Clausen (R)
2. Harold T. Johnson (D)
3. John E. Moss (D)
4. Robert L. Leggett (D)
5. Phillip Burton (D)
6. William S. Mailliard (R)
7. Ronald V. Dellums (D)
8. Fortney H. (Pete) Stark (D)
9. Don Edwards (D)
10. Charles S. Gubser (R)
11. Leo J. Ryan (D)
12. Burt L. Talcott (R)
13. Charles M. Teague (R)
14. Jerome R. Waldie (D)
15. John J. McFall (D)
16. B. F. Sisk (D)
17. Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R)
18. Robert B. Mathias (R)
19. Chet Holifield (D)
20. Carlos J. Moorhead (R)
21. Augustus F. Hawkins (D)
22. James C. Corman (D)
23. Del Clawson (R)
24. John H. Rousselot (R)
25. Charles E. Wiggins (R)
26. Thomas M. Rees (D)
27. Barry M. Goldwater Jr. (R)
28. Alphonzo Bell (R)
29. George E. Danielson (D)
30. Edward R. Roybal (D)
31. Charles H. Wilson (D)
32. Craig Hosmer (R)
33. Jerry L. Pettis (R)
34. Richard T. Hanna (D)
35. Glenn M. Anderson (D)
36. William M. Ketchum (R)
37. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke (D)
38. George E. Brown Jr. (D)
39. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R)
40. Bob Wilson (R)
41. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)
42. Clair W. Burgener (R)
43. Victor V. Veysey (R)

COLORADO
1. Patricia Schroeder (D)
2. Donald G. Brotzman (R)
3. Frank E. Evans (D)
4. James T. Johnson (R)
5. William L. Armstrong (R)

CONNECTICUT
1. William R. Cotter (D)
2. Robert H. Steele (R)
3. Robert N. Giaimo (D)
4. Stewart B. McKinney (R)
5. Ronald A. Sarasin (R)
6. Ella T. Grasso (D)

DELAWARE
AL Pierre S. (Pete) du Pont (R)

FLORIDA
1. Robert L. F. Sikes (D)
2. Don Fuqua (D)
3. Charles E. Bennett (D)
4. Bill Chappell Jr. (D)
5. William D. Gunter Jr. (D)
6. C. W. Bill Young (R)
7. Sam Gibbons (D)
8. James A. Haley (D)
9. Louis Frey (R)
10. L. A. (Skip) Bafalis (R)
11. Paul G. Rogers (D)
12. J. Herbert Burke (R)
13. William Lehman (D)
14. Claude Pepper (D)
15. Dante B. Fascell (D)

GEORGIA
1. Ronald B. (Bo) Ginn (D)
2. Dawson Mathis (D)
3. Jack Brinkley (D)
4. Ben B. Blackburn (R)
5. Andrew Young (D)
6. John J. Flynt Jr. (D)
7. John W. Davis (D)
8. W. S. (Bill) Stuckey (D)
9. Phil M. Landrum (D)
10. Robert G. Stephens Jr. (D)

HAWAII
1. Spark M. Matsunaga (D)
2. Patsy T. Mink (D)

IDAHO
1. Steven D. Symms (R)
2. Orval Hansen (R)

ILLINOIS
1. Ralph H. Metcalfe (D)
2. Morgan F. Murphy (D)
3. Robert P. Hanrahan (R)
4. Edward J. Derwinski (R)
5. John C. Kluczynski (D)
6. Harold R. Collier (R)
7. George W. Collins (D)
8. Dan Rostenkowski (D)
9. Sidney R. Yates (D)
10. Samuel H. Young (R)
11. Frank Annunzio (D)
12. Philip M. Crane (R)
13. Robert McClory (R)
14. John N. Erlenborn (R)
15. Leslie C. Arends (R)
16. John B. Anderson (R)
17. George M. O'Brien (R)
18. Robert H. Michel (R)
19. Tom Railsback (R)
20. Paul Findley (R)
21. Edward R. Madigan (R)
22. George E. Shipley (D)
23. Melvin Price (D)
24. Kenneth J. Gray (D)

INDIANA
1. Ray J. Madden (D)
2. Earl F. Landgrebe (R)
3. John Brademas (D)
4. J. Edward Roush (D)
5. Elwood H. Hillis (R)
6. William G. Bray (R)
7. John T. Myers (R)
8. Roger H. Zion (R)
9. Lee H. Hamilton (D)
10. David W. Dennis (R)
11. William H. Hudnut III (R)

IOWA
1. Edward Mezvinsky (D)
2. John C. Culver (D)
3. H. R. Gross (R)
4. Neal Smith (D)
5. William J. Scherle (R)
6. Wiley Mayne (R)

KANSAS
1. Keith G. Sebelius (R)
2. William R. Roy (D)
3. Larry Winn Jr. (R)
4. Garner E. Shriver (R)
5. Joe Skubitz (R)

KENTUCKY
1. Frank A. Stubblefield (D)
2. William H. Natcher (D)
3. Romano L. Mazzoli (D)
4. M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R)
5. Tim Lee Carter (R)
6. John B. Breckinridge (D)
7. Carl D. Perkins (D)

LOUISIANA
1. F. Edward Hebert (D)
2. Hale Boggs (D)
3. David C. Treen (R)
4. Joe D. Waggonner (D)
5. Otto E. Passman (D)
6. John R. Rarick (D)
7. John B. Breaux (D)
8. Gillis W. Long (D)

MAINE
1. Peter N. Kyros (D)
2. William S. Cohen (R)

MARYLAND
1. William O. Mills (R)
2. Clarence D. Long (D)
3. Paul S. Sarbanes (D)
4. Marjorie S. Holt (R)
5. Lawrence J. Hogan (R)
6. Goodloe E. Byron (D)
7. Parren J. Mitchell (D)
8. Gilbert Gude (R)

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Silvio O. Conte (R)
2. Edward P. Boland (D)
3. Harold D. Donohue (D)
4. Robert F. Drinan (D)
5. Paul W. Cronin (R)
6. Michael J. Harrington (D)
7. Torbert H. Macdonald (D)
8. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)
9. John Joseph Moakley (D)
10. Margaret M. Heckler (R)
11. James A. Burke (D)
12. Gerry E. Studds (D)

MICHIGAN
1. John Conyers Jr. (D)
2. Marvin L. Esch (R)
3. Garry Brown (R)
4. Edward Hutchinson (R)
5. Gerald R. Ford (R)
6. Charles E. Chamberlain (R)
7. Donald W. Riegle Jr. (R)
8. James Harvey (R)
9. Guy Vander Jagt (R)
10. Elford A. Cederberg (R)
11. Philip E. Ruppe (R)
12. James G. O'Hara (D)
13. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)
14. Lucien N. Nedzi (D)
15. William D. Ford (D)
16. John D. Dingell (D)
17. Martha W. Griffiths (D)
18. Robert J. Huber (R)
19. William S. Broomfield (R)

MINNESOTA
1. Albert H. Quie (R)
2. Ancher Nelsen (R)
3. Bill Frenzel (R)
4. Joseph E. Karth (D)
5. Donald M. Fraser (D)
6. John M. Zwach (R)
7. Bob Bergland (D)
8. John A. Blatnik (D)

MISSISSIPPI
1. Jamie L. Whitten (D)
2. David R. Bowen (D)
3. G. V. Montgomery (D)
4. Thad Cochran (R)
5. Trent Lott (R)

MISSOURI
1. William Clay (D)
2. James W. Symington (D)
3. Leonor K. Sullivan (D)
4. William J. Randall (D)
5. Richard Bolling (D)
6. Jerry Litton (D)
7. Gene Taylor (R)
8. Richard H. Ichord (D)
9. William L. Hungate (D)
10. Bill D. Burlison (D)

MONTANA
1. Richard G. Shoup (R)
2. John Melcher (D)

NEBRASKA
1. Charles Thone (R)
2. John Y. McCollister (R)
3. Dave Martin (R)

NEVADA
AL David Towell (R)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Louis C. Wyman (R)
2. James C. Cleveland (R)

NEW JERSEY
1. John E. Hunt (R)
2. Charles W. Sandman Jr. (R)
3. James J. Howard (D)
4. Frank Thompson Jr. (D)
5. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R)
6. Edwin B. Forsythe (R)
7. William B. Widnall (R)
8. Robert A. Roe (D)
9. Henry Helstoski (D)
10. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)
11. Joseph G. Minish (D)
12. Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)
13. Joseph J. Maraziti (R)
14. Dominick V. Daniels (D)
15. Edward J. Patten (D)

NEW MEXICO
1. Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)
2. Harold Runnels (D)

NEW YORK
1. Otis G. Pike (D)
2. James R. Grover Jr. (R)
3. Angelo D. Roncallo (R)
4. Norman F. Lent (R)
5. John W. Wydler (R)
6. Lester L. Wolff (D)
7. Joseph P. Addabbo (D)
8. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D)
9. James J. Delaney (D)
10. Mario Biaggi (D)
11. Frank J. Brasco (D)
12. Shirley Chisholm (D)
13. Bertram L. Podell (D)
14. John J. Rooney (D)
15. Hugh L. Carey (D)
16. Elizabeth Holtzman (D)
17. John M. Murphy (D)
18. Edward I. Koch (D)
19. Charles B. Rangel (D)
20. Bella S. Abzug (D)
21. Herman Badillo (D)
22. Jonathan B. Bingham (D)
23. Peter A. Peyser (R)
24. Ogden R. Reid (D)
25. Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)
26. Benjamin A. Gilman (R)
27. Howard W. Robison (R)
28. Samuel S. Stratton (D)
29. Carleton J. King (R)
30. Robert C. McEwen (R)
31. Donald J. Mitchell (R)
32. James M. Hanley (D)
33. William F. Walsh (R)
34. Frank Horton (R)
35. Barber B. Conable Jr. (R)
36. Henry P. Smith III (R)
37. Thaddeus J. Dulski (D)
38. Jack F. Kemp (R)
39. James F. Hastings (R)

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Walter B. Jones (D)
2. L. H. Fountain (D)
3. David N. Henderson (D)
4. Ike F. Andrews (D)
5. Wilmer Mizell (R)
6. L. Richardson Preyer (D)
7. Charles G. Rose III (D)
8. Earl B. Ruth (R)
9. James G. Martin (R)
10. James T. Broyhill (R)
11. Roy A. Taylor (D)

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Mark Andrews (R)

OHIO
1. William J. Keating (R)
2. Donald D. Clancy (R)
3. Charles W. Whalen Jr. (R)
4. Tennyson Guyer (R)
5. Delbert L. Latta (R)
6. William H. Harsha (R)
7. Clarence J. Brown (R)
8. Walter E. Powell (R)
9. Thomas L. Ashley (D)
10. Clarence E. Miller (R)
11. J. William Stanton (R)
12. Samuel L. Devine (R)
13. Charles A. Mosher (R)
14. John F. Seiberling (D)
15. Chalmers P. Wylie (R)
16. Ralph S. Regula (R)
17. John M. Ashbrook (R)
18. Wayne L. Hays (D)
19. Charles J. Carney (D)
20. James V. Stanton (D)
21. Louis Stokes (D)
22. Charles A. Vanik (D)
23. William E. Minshall (R)

OKLAHOMA
1. James R. Jones (D)
2. Clem R. McSpadden (D)
3. Carl Albert (D)
4. Tom Steed (D)
5. John Jarman (D)
6. John N. Happy Camp (R)

OREGON
1. Wendell Wyatt (R)
2. Al Ullman (D)
3. Edith Green (D)
4. John Dellenback (R)

PENNSYLVANIA
1. William A. Barrett (D)
2. Robert N. C. Nix (D)
3. William J. Green (D)
4. Joshua Eilberg (D)
5. John Ware (R)
6. Gus Yatron (D)
7. Lawrence G. Williams (R)
8. Edward G. Biester Jr. (R)
9. E. G. Shuster (R)
10. Joseph M. McDade (R)
11. Daniel J. Flood (D)
12. John P. Saylor (R)
13. R. Lawrence Coughlin (R)
14. William S. Moorhead (D)
15. Fred B. Rooney (D)
16. Edwin D. Eshleman (R)
17. Herman T. Schneebeli (R)
18. H. John Heinz III (R)
19. George A. Goodling (R)
20. Joseph M. Gaydos (D)
21. John H. Dent (D)
22. Thomas E. Morgan (D)
23. Albert W. Johnson (R)
24. Joseph P. Vigorito (D)
25. Frank M. Clark (D)

RHODE ISLAND
1. Fernand J. St. Germain (D)
2. Robert O. Tiernan (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Mendel J. Davis (D)
2. Floyd Spence (R)
3. William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D)
4. James R. Mann (D)
5. Tom S. Gettys (D)
6. Edward L. Young (R)

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Frank E. Denholm (D)
2. James Abdnor (R)

TENNESSEE
1. James H. Quillen (R)
2. John J. Duncan (R)
3. LaMar Baker (R)
4. Joe L. Evins (D)
5. Richard Fulton (D)
6. Robin L. Beard Jr. (R)
7. Ed Jones (D)
8. Dan Kuykendall (R)

TEXAS
1. Wright Patman (D)
2. Charles Wilson (D)
3. James M. Collins (R)
4. Ray Roberts (D)
5. Alan Steelman (R)
6. Olin E. Teague (D)
7. Bill Archer (R)
8. Bob Eckhardt (D)
9. Jack Brooks (D)
10. J. J. Pickle (D)
11. W. R. Poage (D)
12. Jim Wright (D)
13. Robert Price (R)
14. John Young (D)
15. Eligio de la Garza (D)
16. Richard C. White (D)
17. Omar Burleson (D)
18. Barbara C. Jordan (D)
19. George Mahon (D)
20. Henry B. Gonzalez (D)
21. O. C. Fisher (D)
22. Bob Casey (D)
23. Abraham Kazen Jr. (D)
24. Dale Milford (D)

UTAH
1. K. Gunn McKay (D)
2. Wayne Owens (D)

VERMONT
AL Richard W. Mallary (R)

VIRGINIA
1. Thomas N. Downing (D)
2. G. William Whitehurst (R)
3. David E. Satterfield III (D)
4. Robert W. Daniel Jr. (R)
5. W. C. (Dan) Daniel (D)
6. M. Caldwell Butler (R)
7. J. Kenneth Robinson (R)
8. Stanford E. Parris (R)
9. William C. Wampler (R)
10. Joel T. Broyhill (R)

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3. Julia Butler Hansen (D)
4. Mike McCormack (D)
5. Thomas S. Foley (D)
6. Floyd V. Hicks (D)
7. Brock Adams (D)

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2. Harley O. Staggers (D)
3. John M. Slack (D)
4. Ken Hechler (D)

WISCONSIN
1. Les Aspin (D)
2. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)
3. Vernon W. Thomson (R)
4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)
5. Henry S. Reuss (D)
6. William A. Steiger (R)
7. David R. Obey (D)
8. Harold V. Froehlich (R)
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WYOMING
AL Teno Roncalio (D)

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Where to Write

The address for all Representatives is:
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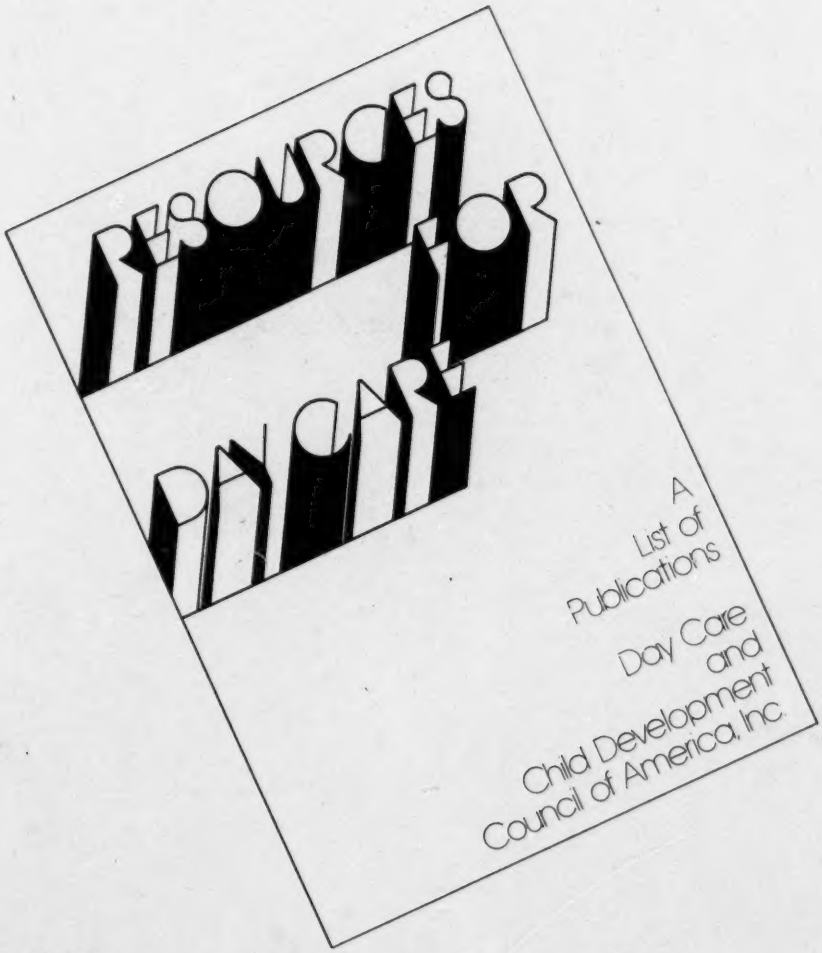
Washington, D.C. 20515
Telephone: 202/224-3121

Each Representative also has an office in his or her Congressional District. Write to your Representative and ask for the address of his district office.



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